-continued

1-63. (canceled)

- **64**. A method of making a HIS-substituted immunoglobulin chain variable domain, wherein the method comprises:
 - (i) providing a progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain having an amino acid sequence comprising three complementarity determining regions (CDR1-CDR3) and four framework regions, wherein said progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain binds a target; and
 - (ii) substituting an arginine residue or a lysine residue with a histidine residue in one or more CDRs of said amino acid sequence to produce said HIS-substituted immunoglobulin chain variable domain comprising a HIS-substituted amino acid sequence, wherein said histidine residue is substituted for said arginine residue or said lysine residue in said one or more CDRs, wherein said HIS-substituted immunoglobulin chain variable domain has increased intestinal stability relative to said progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain.
- **65**. The method of claim **64**, wherein step (ii) comprises substituting said arginine residue or said lysine residue with said histidine residue in two CDRs of said amino acid sequence.
- **66**. The method of claim **64**, wherein step (ii) comprises substituting said arginine residue or said lysine residue with said histidine residue in only one CDR of said amino acid sequence.
- **67**. The method of claim **64**, wherein step (ii) comprises substituting said arginine residue or said lysine residue with said histidine residue in CDR2 or CDR3.
- **68**. The method of claim **67**, wherein step (ii) comprises substituting said arginine residue or said lysine residue with said histidine residue in only CDR2.
- **69**. The method of claim **67**, wherein (ii) comprises substituting said arginine residue or said lysine residue with said histidine residue in only CDR3.

- **70**. The method of claim **64**, wherein no more than one lysine or arginine residue is substituted.
- 71. The method of claim 64, wherein the HIS-substituted immunoglobulin chain variable domain has increased intestinal stability in the duodenum, jejunum, ileum cecum, colon, rectum and/or anal canal, relative to the stability of said progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain in the duodenum, jejunum, ileum cecum, colon, rectum and/or anal canal, respectively.
- 72. The method of claim 64, wherein the stability of the HIS-substituted immunoglobulin chain variable domain is increased by at least 5%, more suitably 30%, more suitably 50%, relative to the stability of said progenitor-immunoglobulin chain variable domain, after 1 hour incubation in the Standard Human Faecal Supernatant Intestinal Tract Model.
- **73**. The method of claim **64** wherein the EC50 of the HIS-substituted immunoglobulin chain variable domain is increased by no more than 400% relative to the EC50 of said progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain.
- **74**. The method of claim **73** wherein the EC50 of the HIS-substituted immunoglobulin chain variable domain is increased by no more than 200% relative to the EC50 of said progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain.
- **75**. The method of claim **74** wherein the EC50 of the HIS-substituted immunoglobulin chain variable domain is increased by no more than 50% relative to the EC50 of said progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain.
- **76**. The method of claim **75** wherein the potency of said the HIS-substituted immunoglobulin chain variable domain is at least the same as the potency of said progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain.
- 77. The method of claim 64, wherein the progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain is selected from the group consisting of a VHH, a VH, a VL, a V-NAR, scFv, a Fab fragment and a F(ab')2 fragment.
- **78**. The method of claim **77**, wherein the progenitor immunoglobulin chain variable domain is a VHH.